

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

SHARON WALTERS,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK,  
  
Defendant.

No. CV-07-0037-FVS

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGEMENT,  
CONFIRMING ARBITRATION AWARD  
AND DENYING, AS MOOT,  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO COMPEL

**THIS MATTER** came before the Court for a hearing, without oral argument, on Defendant's October 15, 2007 motion for summary judgment (Ct. Rec. 40) and Defendant's August 10, 2007 motion to compel discovery (Ct. Rec. 28). Plaintiff is represented by Timothy W. Durkop, and Defendant is represented by David A. LeMaster.

**BACKGROUND**

This lawsuit arises out of a contract that Plaintiff, Sharon L. Walters, entered into with Defendant, Chase Manhattan Bank. Compl. ¶ 3; Ans. ¶ 4. Pursuant to the contract, Defendant provided Plaintiff with a revolving, open-ended credit account. *Id.* On August 4, 2005, Defendant received a letter from the Plaintiff disputing certain charges on Plaintiff's monthly statement. Compl. ¶ 7; Ans. ¶ 7.

Defendant did not respond to the letter for more than 90 days. Compl. ¶ 10; Ans. ¶ 10. Defendant sought to collect on Plaintiff's

1 account by filing a claim with the National Arbitration Forum. Compl.  
2 ¶ 16; Ans. ¶ 16. Plaintiff filed a notice of objection to the  
3 arbitration. Compl. ¶ 25; Ans. ¶ 25. The National Arbitration Forum  
4 subsequently entered an award in favor of Defendant in the amount of  
5 \$38,603.21. Compl. Exh. B; Ans. ¶ 26.

6 On January 4, 2007, Plaintiff brought an action in the Superior  
7 Court for Spokane County alleging claims for breach of contract,  
8 violation of the Truth In Lending Act ("TILA"), and infringement on  
9 Plaintiff's right to due process of law. Defendant removed the action  
10 to this Court and counterclaimed for confirmation of the arbitration  
11 award pursuant to Section 9 of the Federal Arbitration Act.

12 The parties engaged in discovery and Defendant moved for summary  
13 judgment on October 15, 2007. (Ct. Rec. 40). On January 15, 2008,  
14 Plaintiff moved to voluntarily dismiss the complaint and moved to  
15 dismiss Defendant's counterclaim. (Ct. Rec. 55, 56). Defendant  
16 contested the dismissal of its counterclaim. On January 22, 2008, the  
17 Court granted Plaintiff's motion to voluntarily dismiss her complaint.  
18 (Ct. Rec. 62). However, the Court retained jurisdiction over  
19 Defendant's counterclaim and set a supplemental briefing schedule with  
20 respect to the remaining issue. (Ct. Rec. 62).

## 21 DISCUSSION

### 22 I. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

23 Plaintiff's supplemental briefing reasserts a prior  
24 jurisdictional argument. (Ct. Rec. 64). Plaintiff argues the Federal  
25 Arbitration Act does not create an independent federal-question  
26 jurisdiction and that the parties must establish either diversity of

1 citizenship or federal question jurisdiction before a federal court  
2 can hear their claims. (Ct. Rec. 64 at 7).

3 As noted above, on January 4, 2007, Plaintiff brought an action  
4 in the Superior Court for Spokane County alleging claims for breach of  
5 contract, violation of TILA, 15 U.S.C. § 1601 *et seq.*, and  
6 infringement on Plaintiff's right to due process of law. On February  
7 1, 2007, Defendant removed the action to this Court and counterclaimed  
8 for confirmation of the arbitration award pursuant to Section 9 of the  
9 Federal Arbitration Act. On September 21, 2007, the Court determined  
10 that the February 1, 2007 removal to federal court was proper under 28  
11 U.S.C. § 1441. (Ct. Rec. 39). The Court found that since Plaintiff's  
12 claims were brought under TILA and the United States Constitution, it  
13 had jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331. (Ct. Rec. 39). The  
14 Court additionally indicated that it had discretion to exercise  
15 supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's breach of contract claim  
16 because it was based upon the same series of events as Plaintiff's  
17 TILA claim. (Ct. Rec. 39). Accordingly, jurisdiction was based on  
18 the fact that Plaintiff filed two federal claims and Plaintiff's  
19 breach of contract claim was factually related to the federal claims.  
20 (Ct. Rec. 39).

21 Although the facts underlying Plaintiff's prior claims do involve  
22 arbitration, the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, is not  
23 the basis for this Court's jurisdiction. As explained, this Court's  
24 jurisdiction is based on the fact that Plaintiff filed two federal  
25 claims and Plaintiff's breach of contract claim was factually related  
26 to the federal claims.

1 Plaintiff also argues that the Court lacks jurisdiction because  
2 all of her claims have been dismissed. On January 22, 2008, the Court  
3 dismissed Plaintiff's claims, and the only claim remaining in this  
4 action is Defendant's counterclaim. While Defendant's counterclaim  
5 arises under the Federal Arbitration Act, the Court obtained  
6 supplemental jurisdiction over the counterclaim, pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
7 § 1367, prior to the dismissal of Plaintiff's claims. The Court's  
8 supplemental jurisdiction over Defendant's counterclaim is not  
9 extinguished as a result of the voluntary dismissal of Plaintiff's  
10 claims. This Court has properly retained jurisdiction over  
11 Defendant's counterclaim.

## 12 **II. Venue**

13 Plaintiff asserts that Defendant's request to confirm the  
14 arbitration award is filed in the wrong district. (Ct. Rec. 64 at 8-  
15 9). Plaintiff contends that since the arbitration award was issued in  
16 King County, Washington, the proper venue is the United States  
17 District Court for the Western District of Washington. However, the  
18 venue provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act are permissive,  
19 permitting a motion to confirm, vacate, or modify an arbitration award  
20 either where the award was made or in any district proper under the  
21 general venue statute. *Cortez Byrd Chips, Inc. v. Bill Harbert Const.*  
22 *Co.*, 529 U.S. 193 at 195, 120 S.Ct. 1331 (2000). Contrary to  
23 Plaintiff's argument, the venue provisions of the Federal Arbitration  
24 Act do not restrict Defendant's request to confirm the arbitration  
25 award to the district where the award was made. Venue is proper  
26 before this Court.

### 1     **III. CONFIRMATION OF ARBITRATION AWARD**

#### 2         **A. Summary Judgment Standard**

3             A moving party is entitled to summary judgment when there are no  
4     genuine issues of material fact in dispute and the moving party is  
5     entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56; *Celotex*  
6     *Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323, 106 S. Ct. 2548, 2553, 91 L. Ed.  
7     2d 265, 273-74 (1986). The party moving for summary judgment bears  
8     the initial burden of identifying those portions of the record that  
9     demonstrate the absence of any issue of material fact. *T.W. Elec.*  
10    *Service, Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors Assoc.*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th  
11    Cir. 1987). Only when this initial burden has been met does the  
12    burden of production shift to the nonmoving party. *Gill v. LDI*, 19 F.  
13    Supp. 2d 1188, 1192 (W.D. Wash. 1998). Inferences drawn from facts  
14    are to be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party,  
15    but that party must do more than show that there is some "metaphysical  
16    doubt" as to the material facts. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*  
17    *Zenith Radio*, 475 U.S. 574, 586-87, 106 S.Ct. 1348, 1356, 89 L. Ed. 2d  
18    538, 552 (1986).

#### 19         **B. Analysis**

##### 20             **1. Arbitration Agreement**

21             Plaintiff asserts that an issue of fact exists as to whether  
22     she agreed to any of the terms in the cardholder agreements provided  
23     by Defendant. (Ct. Rec. 64 at 4). She argues that the evidence does  
24     not establish that she agreed to the arbitration provision contained  
25     in the cardholder agreement. (Ct. Rec. 64 at 5). The undersigned  
26     does not agree.

1       The facts demonstrate that, in early 1999, Defendant enclosed a  
2 Notice of Change in Terms containing an arbitration agreement with  
3 Plaintiff's monthly statement. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 12). Plaintiff was  
4 given the opportunity to reject the arbitration clause by providing  
5 written notice. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 12). It further stated that continued  
6 use of the account would be considered an agreement to the new terms.  
7 (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 12). There is no indication that the notice or monthly  
8 statement was returned as undeliverable, Plaintiff did not send notice  
9 or otherwise object to the arbitration clause, and Plaintiff continued  
10 to use the account after receipt of the notice. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶¶ 14-  
11 15).

12       Defendant amended the cardholder agreement and its arbitration  
13 provision in July 2003. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 16). Defendant enclosed a  
14 Notice of Change in Terms containing the amended arbitration agreement  
15 with Plaintiff's July 10, 2003 monthly statement. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 16).  
16 Again, the notice provided Plaintiff the opportunity to reject the  
17 arbitration agreement and other changes and indicated that continued  
18 use of the account would be deemed as acceptance of the new terms.  
19 (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 17). There is no indication that the notice or monthly  
20 statement was returned as undeliverable, Plaintiff did not send notice  
21 or otherwise object to the arbitration clause, and Plaintiff continued  
22 to use the account after receipt of the notice. (Ct. Rec. 43 ¶ 18).  
23 Plaintiff also admits that she received the July 10, 2003 monthly  
24 statement. (Ct. Rec. 44, Exh. 8, Admission #3). Payment on the July  
25 10, 2003 statement was received by Defendant on July 20, 2003. (Ct.  
26 Rec. 43 ¶ 18). Defendant has additionally provided similar facts for

1 a subsequent amendment of the agreement in April 2005. (Ct. Rec. 43  
2 ¶¶ 20-22).

3 Defendant has submitted convincing evidence that a valid and  
4 enforceable arbitration agreement existed between Plaintiff and  
5 Defendant. Although Plaintiff's self-serving declaration claims  
6 otherwise (Ct. Rec. 50 ¶¶ 5-12)<sup>1</sup>, the facts demonstrate that Plaintiff  
7 received notice of the arbitration agreement by mail, the notice  
8 validly amended the cardholder agreement to include an arbitration  
9 clause, Plaintiff did not object to the arbitration clause after  
10 receipt of the notice, and Plaintiff continued to use the account  
11 after being notified of the arbitration agreement. Based on the  
12 foregoing facts, it is apparent that Plaintiff agreed to binding  
13 arbitration.

## 14 ***2. Confirming Arbitrator Award***

15 Defendant has moved to confirm the arbitration award. (Ct. Rec.  
16 40). Pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act, an arbitration award  
17 must be confirmed by the court "unless the award is vacated, modified  
18 or corrected." 9 U.S.C. § 9. There are only four grounds upon which  
19 to vacate or correct an arbitration award: (1) fraud in the  
20 procurement of the agreement; (2) arbitrator corruption;  
21 (3) arbitrator misconduct or exceeding of powers; and (4) corrections  
22

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23 <sup>1</sup>It is significant to note that, while Plaintiff's  
24 declaration definitively states that "I have never received any  
25 notice of amendment or change to the terms and conditions of the  
26 account agreement" (Ct. Rec. 50 ¶ 5), Plaintiff testified at her  
deposition that she did not know whether she received a copy of  
the notice and that she would routinely throw away anything  
enclosed with her monthly statement (Ct. Rec. 44, Exh. 2, pgs.  
29-31, 36-37).

1 of material miscalculations, exceeding of powers or imperfection of  
2 form. *G.C. and K.B. Investments, Inc. v. Wilson*, 326 F.3d 1096, 1104  
3 (9th Cir. 2003).

4 Plaintiff has failed to plead any of the grounds for vacating the  
5 arbitration award. Instead, Plaintiff relies solely on her allegation  
6 that she did not receive notice of the arbitration clause. As  
7 concluded above, however, Defendant has submitted convincing evidence  
8 which demonstrates Plaintiff received notice of the arbitration  
9 provisions. *Supra*. The Court finds that there are no genuine issues  
10 of material fact concerning the arbitration award. Summary judgment  
11 on Defendant's request for confirmation of the arbitration award is  
12 therefore appropriate.

#### 13 **IV. Defendant's Motion to Compel**

14 On August 10, 2007, Defendant filed a motion to compel  
15 Plaintiff to answer interrogatory requests and requests for the  
16 production of documents. (Ct. Rec. 28). Plaintiff subsequently  
17 provided responses to some of Defendant's requests but continued to  
18 refuse to answer Interrogatory Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 12 and Request  
19 for Production Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 16. (Ct. Rec. 35 at 1-  
20 2). Nevertheless, based on the Court's January 22, 2008 order  
21 granting Plaintiff's motion to voluntarily dismiss her complaint (Ct.  
22 Rec. 62) and the instant order confirming the arbitration award, it  
23 appears no further discovery is necessary in this case.

24 Based on the foregoing, **IT IS ORDERED as follows:**

25 1. Defendant's October 15, 2007 motion for summary judgment with  
26 respect to Defendant's counterclaim (**Ct. Rec. 40**), is **GRANTED**.



3. Defendant's August 10, 2007 motion to compel (**Ct. Rec. 28**) is **DENIED as moot.**

**DATED** this 6th day of August, 2008.

ORDER . . . - 9